Hon. Secretary of State

Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

MEMOIR OF MR. CANNING.

The following brief memoir of Mr. Canning, abridged from a biographical sketch of this highly distinguished man in the Liverpool Albion, we doubt not, will be acceptable to our readers.

Mr. Canning was the lineal descendant of the elder branch of the Cannings of Garvagh in the county of Londonderry. He was born in the year 1770 and consequently was 57 years old at his death.

"Mr. Canning's father having displeased his family, by an early union with his mother, whose death at a very advanced age, was announced a short time ago, was cut off from his paternal inheritance, which have passed by will, to the late Paul Canning, Esq. of Garvagh, his younger brother, and father of the present Lord Garvagh. Mr. Canning, the elder, after his marriage came to London and entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple from which he was called to the bar. He was a gentleman of very considerable literary attainments, and, like his highly gifted son, had a talent for poetical composition, and some of his verses have been very much admired. He died in April, 1771, leaving his son George an infant. Young Canning was brought up under the care of his uncle, whose fulfilment of the trust reposed in him was discharged with the most exemplary kindness and fidelity. At an early age he was sent to Eton, that great school of eminent men, where, among other companions of congenial sentiments, he was fortunate in attaching to himself, in bonds of the strictest friendship, the present Earl of Liverpool. At Eton, Mr. Canning gave very decided indications of that pure classical taste of which his ripe years exhibited so many specimens, and of the poetical vein with which his speeches continued to the last to be so deeply embued, though more serious and important avocations had long disabled, if not disinclined him, for the formal cultivation of an art of which few have displayed earlier or more promising specimens. While at school, he planned and edited we believe, but certainly contributed most largely to, that very lively little work, the Microcosm, of which he wrote ten papers, (the whole number was only forty) and furnished a portion of other two. Nine of the papers contributed by young Canning were in prose, the tenth was a poem; and, considering his age, a very wonderful one, on the slavery of Greece.

From Eton, Mr. Canning proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford; where the fame of the first dawning of his talent had prepared for him a welcome, which the cold and contracted notions of its members denied to the matured glories of the orator and the statesman. Mr. Canning's career at Oxford was a splendid fulfilment of the high promise he had given at Eton. His attainments while there, and the high character which he afterwards maintained, are the more worthy of remark, because that precocity of talent of which his early years exhibited so brilliant an example, is by no means the necessary nor the ordinary precursor of solid and lasting merit. The cleverness which is displayed in early youth, is very generally followed by mediocrity in manhood, and he who was admired as a boy, is barely tolerated when ripe years have subjected the value of his compositions to severer tests. But the genius of Mr. Canning was not of a common place character: like the sun of the tropics, its rise, and its course, and its decline were equally unclouded. Its progress, to use the language of sacred writ, was "as the light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." The intimacy which had originated between Mr. Canning, and the present Earl of Liverpool, then Mr. Jenkinson, at Eton, continued unabated during their joint studies at Oxford, and the ardent wish of the latter to exhibit the talents of his friend, where their exhibition might but subserve his interests, were soon to be gratified by the pronunciation by young Canning of the Latin Prize Poem on the occasion of Mr. Pitt's visit to the University.

Mr. Pitt, who was himself an admirable classical scholar, was not less struck by the elegance of the Latinity than by the beauty and originality of the sentiments of the youthful orator, and from that time, when he was first publicly introduced to his notice, recommended, as the introduction came, by the son of his old and valued friend, the late Lord Liverpool, to the day of his lamented decease, the premier continued his warm and steady friend and patron. While Mr. Canning remained at the University, he was introduced to the celebrated Sheridan; and it may serve as a proof of the high hopes that the late minister had, at that early period, inspired, that his support actually became the subject of canvass by the two great parties in the House of Commons, and, previous to his entering its walls, the accession of strength which the ranks of the opposition were to receive from the talents of Mr. Canning was proudly announced. We do not recollect an occasion when so high a compliment was paid to any youthful aspirant, from the influence of his talents. And, when we consider that Mr. Canning's family was by no means one of power, or of fortune, that his father was but a barrister of no high standing while alive, and had then been dead and forgotten for twenty years, that the son was allied to no great family, and destitute of private fortune, we must be prepared to attribute no ordinary share of sagacity to the friends of Mr. Fox on this occasion, in discerning in the student of two and twenty, the seeds of those statesmanlike qualities which have grown up and borne fruit in such abundance since. Mr. Canning was not, however, destined to swell the number of Mr. Fox's followers. He is said to have consulted his friend Sheridan on the offer of a seat in Parliament being made to him, and the latter on being appealed to, in respect to the side of the house which it was most suitable to choose, is reported to have advised him, with much frankness, to go to the right, which opened an equally wide field for the display of his extraordinary powers, while it also opened the way to that station in the councils of the country, without the possession of which their owner could not expect that they would ever prove of much advantage to himself or to the state, and whose whole influence was at his command, a much better reason for his joining Mr. Pitt than can be found in a piece of advice which, from the political views of its author, he could hardly look upon as sincere. Subsequent to his quitting the University, Mr. Canning [illegible] Lincoln's Inn; he was never, however, called to the bar. In 1793 he came into Parliament as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which was vacated by Sir R. Worsley for that purpose. With that strong sagacity which was a distinguishing feature in his character, and with the modesty, also, which is a never failing accompaniment of genuine abilities, Mr. Canning seems to have been determined to acquaint himself perfectly with the forms and usages of the House of Commons before he took an active share in its debates. In consequence of this resolution, we do not find that he spoke at all during the first session that he sat in Parliament. In 1796 Mr. Canning became an ostensible member of the administration, of which he was, thenceforward, to become the most distinguished ornament; he was appointed one of the Under-secretaries of State for the Foreign Department under Lord Grenville. On that occasion he vacated his seat for Newport, and was returned for Wendover. In the session of 1796—7, subsequent to his appointment as Under-secretary, he made a brilliant display of talents as a speaker on the question of the slave-trade.

Mr. Canning continued in office until the retirement of Mr. Pitt in 1801. In the seven years that elapsed, between his maiden speech and the dissolution of the ministry, besides the occasion to which we have adverted, he permitted no great question to pass without taking a share in the debates that arose out of it. During Mr. Pitt's retirement, and on the occasion of a dinner given on the anniversary of the birthday of that great man, by the Goldsmith's Company, on the 29th of May, 1802, that Mr. Canning produced these beautiful lines—"The Pilot that weathered the storm." Though intended merely as a song for a convivial party, and though strictly temporary in their character, such is the merit of those verses, that they have become, in a great measure, national. Alas! the sigh to the memory of Pitt, which was wont to mingle with the repetition of them, will now be blended with one deeper and more heart-felt to the memory of the poet, orator and statesman from whose pen they flowed. And much do we fear, that for many, many years to come, though in this case with hopeless longing,

"The regrets of the good, and the fears of the wise,"

will be fondly turned towards the one who, not less his great friend, might justly be entitled "The Pilot that weathered the storm."

On the return of Mr. Pitt to office, Mr. Canning was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, which office he held unil the death of that illustrious statesman in 1806.

On the dissolution of the ministry of Mr. Fox, Mr. Canning came once more into office, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. C. continued to manage the Foreign Department until 1809, when the difference took place in the cabinet, arising out of the unhappy Walcheren expedition. It is not our intention to enter into any discussion of a question on which friends and foes have said their utmost.

On Mr. Canning's rejoining the administration, he was nominated Ambassador to Lisbon, an appointment which he was principally induced to accept, on account of the ill health of his eldest son, whom he lost, at the moment that his talents and his virtues were expanding. In 1816, he was appointed President of the Board of Control, and in 1822, Governor General of India. No sooner had Lord Londonderry fallen, than all eyes were turned towards Mr. Canning, and he resumed his place at the Foreign Office, with an unanimity of approbation, among the nation at large, hardly less marked than that which accompanied his elevation the last step in the ascent of a subject—the Premiership of England. The period between his return to the Foreign Office and his death, has unquestionably been the most splendid portion of Mr. Canning's political life; and while the reason is obvious, namely, that since that period he has been free to prosecute those plans, which his deliberate judgment told him were most consistent with the welfare of the nation, which best contributed to the honor of England, and to the general advancement of liberty, intelligence, and happiness, every where, we are compelled, if we would maintain a character for fair and impartial judgment, to admit that to the converse, to the restraint, laid upon his wishes and his actions, during the previous part of his course, is fairly attributable whatever in consistency or impropriety we may discover in it. Of the recent changes of Administration, which the much lamented illness of Lord Liverpool rendered necessary to say much. Whatever the opposition in either House of Parliament, whatever their advocates out of Parliament, one man in the kingdom to whom the people of England looked up as a fitting successor to Lord Liverpool. Mr. Canning is so recently departed from us that we can hardly yet speak of him, but as of one who is still existing and present; and, even had a much longer interval elapsed, we do not pretend that we should have been able to speak of one, whom we have so long regarded with feelings of affectionate admiration, with the stern and rigid impartiality which the truth of history demands.

Considered in the light of an author, Mr. Canning presented points to the critic. His acknowledged pieces are extremely few, and it would be most unfair to judge of him from hasty sketches, which were no sooner thrown off than they were forgotten. "New Morality," the longest of his poems, is written with great power, great causticity, and great humor. It may, without suffering by the comparison, be ranked with the "London" of Johnson, or the "English Bards" of Lord Byron. It possesses more humor than the former, and more dignity than the latter. His other works are his state papers and his speeches, and on these, but more especially the latter, must his fame, as a literary man, rest. Of the former, the note to the Austrian Ambassador, and the manifesto against Denmark, are distinguished, and we had, not long ago, to direct the attention of our readers to a very able and interesting correspondence between him and Mr. Gallatin, in which, when compared with one of the cleverest men in the New World, his vast superiority, both in argument and in style, is strongly marked. The general character of Mr. Canning's eloquence is the same as that of the school in which he received his best and earliest lessons—the school of Pitt and Fox. The same intellectual comprehensiveness, which we have noticed as the pervading spirit of his general policy, forms the distinguishing feature of his oratory. True, he is often figurative, and few have ever equalled, none, perhaps, excelled him in light and playful humor, or deep and solemn pathos.

Of him it might be truly said, *nihil quod tetigit non ornavit*; to the driest and most uninviting subject he could impart interest, and, like the fabled Aurora, his muse dropped roses wherever she winged her flight, but his ornaments were neither profuse, nor inconsiderate, nor idly applied. His decorations did not, like ivy round the oak, overlay and weaken his subject. In their utmost seeming luxuriance, they were exquisitely adapted to the great end of the speaker—the conviction and persuasion of the auditors. To this all his figures, however numerous or complicated, were in strict subservience. Many who have not heard Mr. Canning, and who have but imperfectly studied his orations, have been inclined to regard him as a man of words, as a declaimer, rather than a reasoner; but this opinion, which was equally held by inconsiderate judges in respect of Burke and Sheridan, is utterly unfounded. Mr. Canning's mind like his conduct, had no trash about it. His sentences were as pregnant with thought as they were replete with harmony.

There are many of Mr. Canning's public acts to which we have not even adverted, and those to which we have adverted we have been under the necessity of passing over very slightly. Of the steady and consistent manner in which he advocated the question of the slave trade, and his early and continued attachment to the cause of the Greeks, we have already spoken. His continued advocating the cause of Catholic emancipation is equally worthy of notice. The charge of inconsistency was never, indeed, more misapplied than when made against Mr Canning, who, in the long period of thirty five years that he sat in Parliament, never abandoned one question to which he had once attached himself.

Mr. Canning married, in 1799, Joan, daughter of the late Gen. Scott of Bellevue, near Edinburgh, and sister of the Dutchess of Portland, who was married to the Duke, then Marquis of Tichfield, at the same time. The issue of this marriage was a son, whose premature decease, in 1820, we have already noticed, two other sons, one present at the death of his father, (a captain in the Navy,) and the other a student at Eton, and one daughter married to the Marquis of Clanricarde in 1825.

For all that the highest wishes of humanity can aspire to, he has lived long enough. His fame is complete; his plans are developed so fully, as to leave to his successors nothing but the easy task of following up ideas which they had not the merit of originating. There was one question which he left unsettled, and to the settlement of which many years may yet be requisite; but that was not his question, earnestly and honestly as he [illegible] which are to hand down his name as a patriot and a minister,—the recognition of South America, the protection of Portugal, the restoration of Greece, he might have seen all completed, had he been spared a few months longer; but he died with the proud satisfaction, that the foundation was so solidly and securely laid, that to meaner hands might safely be intrusted the task of raising the superstructure. It has been said, that for his country he has not lived long enough—he has not. But how long must he have lived to induce his country to say that he had lived long enough? So part when he would, in her grief, she would have complained of his being subject to the laws of mortality, for when would she have been content to part with one she so highly valued?

MORTICING MACHINE.

A paper published in the interior of the state of New-York, contains a description of a patent machine, invented by Simon Leroy, for mortising carriage hubs, bedstead posts, secretary and bureau posts, table legs, &c. The machines are sold at twenty dollars each. Its virtues are thus described by the patentee.

With this machine a boy of fourteen years of age, can do as much work in any given time as six men will do in the ordinary way; besides it has the inestimable advantage of making every mortice alike. In carriage hubs the mortice may be kept clear by means of a spring, placed at the back of a chisel. The machine is small, and can be placed in any corner of the shop, it being not more than two feet eight inches in length, sixteen inches in width, and three feet high; the weight of the whole does not exceed fifty pounds. The cost of the iron work will not be more than two dollars for each machine. Any sized chisel can be used in the machine, from one eighth of an inch to five quarters. The whole is formed without a wheel or pinion, is very simple in construction, and not liable to injury, and can be either made or repaired by any common mechanic.

Charcoal is strongly recommended in cases of obstinate and dangerous constipation of the bowels or costiveness, in doses of two or three table spoonfuls every half hour in lime water, milk, or in water. Charcoal is now used for many valuable purposes,

Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robb & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up: the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg: he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the abovementioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House, where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th. 1827. 60

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a *WHOLESALE*

Grocery and Commission Business,

would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a *Commission Business*; being provided with good *Ware Houses*, for the storage of *COTTON*; a safe, substantial, and well built *Boat* for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to [illegible] Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of *GROCERIES*; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st. 1827. 75tf

House and Lot for Sale,

OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, or Rent, the house and Lot in the Town of Lexington, N. C. formerly owned and occupied by John P. Mabry: the lot is large, and has on it a convenient two story dwelling house, containing nine comfortable rooms; with a good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Ice-House, Stables, &c.; the Garden is not inferior to any in the place. The lot has on it a good Well, and is convenient to a very excellent spring. The property may be had on very accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing, or renting, are invited to view the premises.

JOHN H. HENLEY.

August 25th. 1827. 6tf82

White Flint WHEAT.

THE New-York *White Flint Wheat*, which makes Flour preferable to any other I ever tried, is more productive of the land, and less subject to waste in shelling out at harvest, can be had (perhaps 150 bushels) of the subscriber, at *one dollar* per bushel. JOSEPH KERR.

Rowan County, Sept. 19, 1827. 4t84

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed at public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, the *Plantation* on which the subscriber now lives,—situated in the lower end of Iredell county, containing 400 acres, about 80 or 90 of which are cleared. The land is of good quality, the buildings comfortable, and the plantation in excellent repair.

Also, on the same day, several likely *Negroes*, all the live stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. One thousand or twelve hundred bushels of *Corn*, a quantity of Wheat, Oats, and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by

ROBERT BREVARD.

Sept. 17th, 1827. 4t83

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail in Statesville, Iredell county, on the 3d day of September instant, a Negro *MAN*, who says his name is *Pharoah*, and that he belongs to Charles Livingston, of Richmond county, N. C. He is about 35 years of age, five feet 1 or 2 inches high, very black, of a pleasant countenance; and says he is a preacher. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay the expenses, and take him away.

JOHN WOODS, *Jailor.*

Sept. 24th, 1827. 3t84

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New Ministerial Arrangement.—The Courier, in a leading article states, in a sort of demi-official tone, that Mr. Huskisson will be offered the leadership of the House of Commons, with the office of Colonial Secretary; Mr. Charles Grant the office of the board of trade; Mr. Herries Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Duke of Portland President of the Council, in the room of the Earl of Harrowby, who retires in consequence of a recent affliction. Lord Goderich will fill the office of first Lord of the Treasury.

French papers of 11th Aug. contain a letter addressed by M. Charles Dupin, the able member of the French Institute, on the lamented death of Mr. Canning, which proposes that a medal should be struck in grateful memory of the benefits which he has conferred on the world at large. The inscription on one side to be—

'Civil and religious liberty throughout the World;' and on the reverse, his likeness, with the words—

"In the Name of all Nations—The French. to George Canning."

The King had held a Court at Windsor, and appointed the new Ministry above stated. His Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council, when Parliament was further prorogued till the 23d of October.

Speaking of Mr. *Canning's* death, the London Courier says, with great truth, "a mighty and commanding mind has disappeared: a stupendous moral and political power has been withdrawn, which guided not only the interests of our own Empire, but which influenced, in various degrees, the movement of surrounding kingdoms."

One of the *liberal* Paris journals holds the following language:—"There are some sympathies so powerful, that the spirit of rivalry itself cannot weaken them. We live in times when the loss of a Minister, friendly to liberal institutions, is a source of sorrow to all generous hearts."

A peculiar fatality has attended the incumbents of this high office within the last few years. The late Prime Minister, (says the London Times) is the last of five who may be said to have perished at their posts within the last 22 years—all, with the exception of Mr. *Percival*, (who was assassinated) sinking under the cares and toils of office, or under vexations incidental to it, and opperating on already shattered constitutions. The names of *Pitt*, *Fox*, *Liverpool*, and *Canning*, are warnings to political ambition in this country, of the end which too often betides it.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The intelligence of Lord Cochrane's appearance off Alexandria, papers, is confirmed by letters from Marseilles, which repeat the same facts, but add that it was Canaris who set on fire the Egyptian brig standard at the entrance of the port. They explain the retreat of Lord Cochrane as follows: "Not having been able to succeed in surprising the Egyptian fleet and setting it on fire, the Greek admiral would not run the hazard of a naval engagement within sight of the harbor, where every damaged vessel might without difficulty take refuge, and from whence reinforcements might come up as they were wanted. Lord Cochrane did not fly before the enemy, but gained the open sea in order to draw out the Egyptian squadron; and if the latter ventured to follow him, there is reason to believe that a bloody action would ensue.

A Congress is still talked of at Vienna, which if not carried into execution, will eventuate in an informal interview between several of the Sovereigns.

An article dated Marseilles, 2d Aug. states the latest intelligence from Algiers represents the Dey as demolishing all the fortifications raised by the French at Cole. Only a French 64 with some small vessels were left for the blockade of the port. The Dey continues disposed to negotiate, provided the old French Consul be left out of the question.

Germany—Frankford papers of the 10th Aug state the new King of Saxony had issued a proclamation promising to protect and uphold the Protestants in all their rights and privileges.

An article from Berlin says that 4,000 inhabitants of Silesia had lost all their property, in consequence of late inundations.

Differences are said to exist between the Norwegian Storthing and their king. The latter has demanded 280.000 dollars for the building of the Royal Palace, to which the former have demurred.

IMPORTANT from SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence, recived at the Norfolk Beacon News-Room per schr. Monroe dated

"*Laguira, 22d Aug.* 1827.

"This department since the departure of Bolivar, on the 6th of last month, for Bogota via Carthagena, has remained entirely quiet; yet every disposition is evinced of hostility, by words only, against the Liberator and his decrees, while exercising the extraordinary powers assumed under the Constitution in calming the disturbances of Venenzulea.

We have news up to the 10th July from Bogota, which states that the extraordinary powers of Bolivar have been revoked and every disposition to resist the Bolivian party, if hostile to the Constitution. Bolivar from the last accounts, was at Carthagena with 6000 troops, and Urdanila from Maracoibo at Calcuta, with 2000 more. I cannot believe there is a dispo sition to create an internal war, yet by many it is believed that Bolivar's views have been to subvert the Constitution and establish a Government of more consolidated powers. This department appears to be decidedly for a confederacy of state upon the principle of the United States.

The Congress have fixed the calling of a general Convention for March next, to endeavour, if an open rupture should not previously take place to settle all the differences of the country. Report says that the liberator is much displeased at the Congress, and was determined to march against it, in consequence of their order to the citizens of Colombia not to obey any other authority than the orders and laws of Congress. A proclamation to this effect has been made in Maracaibo. I cannot believe that Bolivar, with hostile intentions, will oppose the Congress. Various reports for some months have been in circulation of the supposed or intended interference of Great Britain in the political affairs of this country. I must confess, suspicions are pretty strong, yet if it is so, it is confined to diplomatic circles. Many circumstances would induce a belief that she wished a controuling influence on the Main, and the position of her Island settlements and the immense fortifications now building upon the Island of Curacoa, supposed to be done by British funds and under British orders, squints a little towards one day or other saying to the inhabitants of the Main, you must only, by my permission, cultivate the earth, or spread your canvas upon these seas."

Gen. Paez was embodying a force in the neighborhood of Valencia, for what purpose was not ascertained.

Sisnaro, the celebrated Chief of the Bandits, had a considerable force under his command in the vicinity of Valencia; they had made a descent on the inhabitants there, burnt their dwellings, carried away their cattle, and committed other atrocities.

Mr. POINSETT,—and MEXICO.

In our columns will be found the expose of Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, in answer to a manifesto published by the Legislature of Vera Cruz, in which an attack was made not only on Mr. P. himself, but also on the character and conduct of our government. It appears that there are, in Mexico, two parties, the Scots and the Yorkists. In the former party are included also the higher orders of the clergy. Centralists or persons favourable to a central, or, as we understand it, a consolidated government. This party, which derives its name from a body of Scotch freemasons unfriendly to the United States, though unsuccessful in their endeavours to establish a central government, and inferior in numbers, remained at the head of affairs. The Yorkists or Yorkinos, who derived their name from the institution, by Mr. Poinsett, of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Mexico, under a charter from the State of New York, are the strenuous supporters of the established, or Federal, form of government, and the zealous friends of the United States. In the party contests which have arisen from this state of things, Mr. Poinsett has become involved by his connection with the Grand Lodge of Mexico. The Scotch party, for the purpose of checking the increasing power of their opponents, procured a decree prohibiting all secret associations; and in defence of this and other measures they had adopted to sustain themselves, published the manifesto which has called forth the exposition of Mr. Poinsett. It will be seen that he satisfactorily refutes the absurd charge, of hostility to the interest of Mexico, made against our government. In relation to himself, Mr. P. has always been, eminently, the friend of the Southern Republics; and his sole crime appears to have been his agency in establishing a lodge of free masons, the members of which have acquired a degree of popularity and power unfavourable to the interests of the, heretofore, dominant party. *Camden Journal.*

Com. Porter.—We have seen a letter from Pensacola, dated the 9th, which states that Com. Ridgely had returned thither from Key West and Havana; that he had had communication with Col. Pinkney, the collector of the former place, who gave him satisfactory assurances that there was no foundation for the complaints of the Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba against Commodore Porter for violating the neutrality of that place. The Commodore of course did not find it necessary to interfere. The report that orders had been sent to expel Commodore Porter from Key West is of course without foundation, nor could the government of the U. States issue such orders without giving rise to a suspicion that they had originated in personal hostility against that officer, which although felt, it can in no way justify itself for indulging in, to the prejudice of the government of Mexico.

Passage of the Vessel over Niagara Falls.

Extract of a letter to the printers of the Albany Daily Advertiser, dated Buffalo, Sept. 9.

I would have written yesterday some few lines in the subject of the "condemned ship," but it was utterly impossible. The public houses at the Falls were so thronged, that almost every inch of the floor was occupied as comfortable sleeping apartments. My companions and myself slept upon three straws for a bed, and had a feather turned edgeways for a pillow. At about 2 o'clock P. M. the word was given "she comes! she comes!" and in about half an hour, she struck the first rapid, keeled very much and lost her masts and spars, which caused her again to right. Imagine to yourself, a human being on board, and the awful sensations he must have experienced on her striking the rapid, which appeared for a moment to the beholders to be her last; but as I observed before, on her masts giving way, she again righted and was turned sideways, in which course she proceeded to the second rapid, where she struck and stuck about a minute, and it seemed as though the elements made their last and desperate effort to drive her over this rapid. She was thrown completely on her side, filled and again righted, and proceeded on her course.—Here let me remark, there were two bears, a buffalo, a dog, and several other animals on board. The bears now left the wreck and laid their course for shore, where they were caught, and brought up to Mr Brown's Hotel, and sold for $5 a piece. The buffalo likewise left the schooner, but laid his course down the falls, and was precipitated over them, and was killed, as is said, by a spar falling across his back; as for the other animals, it is not known what become of them.

The vessel after going over the second rapid was turned stern foremost, in which way she was precipitated over the mighty falls, and when about half way over, her keel broke, and in a few seconds she was torn to fragments. There were probably from thirty to fifty thousand spectators who witnessed this novel and imposing spectacle.

A New York paper gives the following description of the possessions of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer: "General Van Rensselaer is the owner of a manor extending twenty-four miles square on each side of the Hudson river, and of which Albany, the capital of the most important State in the Union, is the centre. This manor embraces some of the finest streams in the country, having sufficient fall of water to afford almost innumerable mill scites, and presenting advantages to manufacturers that can hardly be surpassed.

The St. Alban's bank, Vermont, was broken open Wednesday night the 22d ultimo, and robbed of 800 dollars, which had been left out of the vault on the counter The villains entered, and made their exit through a window. A Frenchman has been arrested in Montreal, who is perhaps one of the robbers, and the greater part of the money has been recovered.

A Jewelry house in Philadelphia, employs 116 individuals; some idea of the value of the materials used in their manufacture may be formed from the fact, that in that establishment, the mere sweepings of the workshop, cleared of rubbish, produces about $1500 of pure gold annually. The quantity of precious stones used, is very great, and their cost must be immense. There is a finger ring with a single diamond in the above establishment, for which $1500 is charged.

Elder Wine.—A very wholesome beverage is manufactured in England from the berries of the elder.

A Challenge.—I undertake to maintain that animal heat originates from food and *is produced to active heat in the heart*, and not in the lungs, as physiologists have contended JOHN CLEVE SYMMES.

Newton, Aug. 28, 1827.

The population of the Western States in 1800, may be stated in round numbers, at 380.000, In 1820, the population amounted to 1.837.000, giving an increase unparalleled in the annals of any country, of more than 1.450.000 inhabitants in 20 years—nearly *four fold*. The population of the Western States at the present time must be near 2.500.000. They contain 270.000 square miles. At the last census the average wanted a fraction of being *seven* persons to a square mile. This average speaks a volume concerning the population the Western States at a future period may contain. From the fertility of their soil, they are capable without being burthened with an excess, of supporting a population of 150 persons to the square mile. This statement is fair from being in excess: Wurtumburg in Germany, has a population of 178 persons to the square mile—Great Britain and Ireland 181—the Italian small states 187—Netherlands 2141 &c. At this rate they may contain at some future period, more than *forty million* of inhabitants.

U. S. Journal.

Morgan.—Several new bills of indictment have been found in consequence of important disclosures having been made in the course of the late trials at Canandaigua, New York.

The Batavia Advocate announces that a person has appeared before the Grand Jury of Ontario County, who made the following representation.

"That he was called upon in the night to take charge of Morgan, who it was said was about to reveal the secrets of free masonry—that when he rose he found a man tied hand and foot, and that he then, under the orders of several individuals, was carried to the magazine, and discussions took place as to his disposal—that he was kept there five days—that during that time masons were devising plans to get others into their possession—that he was taken across the river, and when in the boat said, 'Gentlemen, I am your prisoner, and I hope you will use me kindly'—that a person immediately replied to him, at the same time presenting a pistol at his breast, 'if you make any observations I will blow you through.' The object of taking him to Newark, was to put him in charge of the Canadians. He was asked what death he preferred—his answer was, 'I have been a soldier in my country's service, and I wish to die as a soldier. 'He said this in the presence of twenty masons, and added, if you take my life it will be more injury to you than all I can write or say.' He three times freed himself from the cords with which he was bound, and asked them for a bible, which was refused A rope was tied round his hands, neck and body with heavy weights attached, and the unfeeling monsters rowed out, and threw him overboard. The lodge at Lewiston met on the night of the murder, and means were devised to carry off other individuals. The names of the persons who plunged Morgan into the deep, have been given to the grand jury of Ontario."

Twenty-seven Journeymen Tailors, lately in the employment of Messrs. Robb and Winebrener, were on Wednesday morning bound over in the Mayor's Court to answer a charge of conspiracy. The substance of the alleged misdemeanor is understood to be, that the defendants struck simultaneously for higher wages, and refused one and all to work for less than the demanded advance.

The "Methodist Discipline" make it the duty of those who have the charge of circuits, to recommend every where decency and cleanliness. It gives directions to taste no spiritous liquor, no dram of any kind, unless prescribed by a physician, to wear no needless ornament, such as rings, ear rings, necklaces, lace, or ruffles.

WALKING MATCH.

Robert Skepper, the British pedestrian, has finished his arduous task of walking from Winchester to Farham and back, fifty six miles, for twenty successive days. This feat is, we believe, the greatest of the kind ever performed in England or any other country.

Singular Bequest.—An old lady, who died lately in London, left by her will ten guineas to a chemist near the Haymarket, on condition of his cutting off her head within a certain time of her decease; the old lady having long had a presentiment that she should be buried alive. The duty was performed and the legacy paid.

It is said that John Randolph, during his last visit to England, on being asked his opinion of that country, replied: "For the rich, it is a paradise; for the middling classes, a purgatory, and for the poor, a hell." This is, indeed, too true, "and pity 'tis 'tis true." It is a country abounding in all that can please the eye, delight the imagination, and gratify the taste; but, ah!

"————The *poor* inhabitant
Sighs, in the midst of Nature's bounties, curst,
And in the generous vineyard dies of thirst."

Augusta Chronicle.

Arnott, in his recent 'Tour to the South of France,' says:

'It is almost worth while to go to Perpignan to see their national dances. I shall never forget when, as if by the touch of a magician, all the females were at a particular part of the tune seated on the shoulders of the men, and then put down again on terra firma, the evolutions in the dance being uninterrupted."

Fruit Market.—A great portion of the peaches and plumbs in our market are raised in Burlington, Co. N. J A. person returning from New York to Burlington, last week, met in one night sixty-five wagons loaded with fruit for our consumption. *N. Y. Paper.*

In a single square of the Philadelphia Market, on the 1st inst. 2,107 bushel baskets of *peaches* were counted, which sold at 12 1 2 cents per basket. Besides this quantity about 30 carts were loaded at the market and wharves during three hours.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: I send you for insertion in the Western Carolinian, the following notice of *Webster's Dictionary*, from the August number of the Christian Spectator, published at New Haven, where the learned author of this long expected and famous work resides. It will be interesting to the literary part of your readers. Webster's Dictionary will probably soon find its way into every part of the world, where either American or English books are much read. It will be a valuable acquisition to every private or public library. *Its price is* $20, *a subscriber.*

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, which will make two volumes in quarto, is now in the press.

This work will contain nearly eighty thousand words; and form the most copious vocabulary of the language ever published.

In the etymological department, the affinities of words will be given in *twenty-two* languages throughout, with many affinities in *five* other languages.

The correct definitions of the English Dictionaries are retained, but many of them rendered more precise and technical. To these will be added many thousand significations which are not found in any English Dictionary of the kind.

The common orthography of words is retained except in cases where the original and proper orthography has been mistaken and in cases where alterations have been necessary to reduce classes of words to uniformity. It is a reproach to the authors of such works, that no one of them is consistent with himself, nor is there one English Dictionary which is not marked by frequent inconsistencies.

The pronunciation of words will be given according to the general usage of the educated classes of Society in England and the United States. The author has visited England for the purpose of ascertaining the real state of the language in that country; and he has an advantage which no other orthoepist enjoyed, of knowing perfectly from personal observation the actual usage in both hemispheres. He has ascertained, that for half a century past, the people of this country have had imposed on them, books called *standards* of pronunciation, which were never regarded as authorities in England, such as Sheridan's and Walker's Dictionary, many of whose peculiarities are not according to the English usage, and which are received obsequiously in this country, to the immense injury of elegant pronunciation. Already the pronunciation of many of our people of the higher class is so corrupt that they could not appear in genteel society in England without being exposed to derision.

This Dictionary will explain the peculiar use of words in this country, which have grown out of our peculiar civil and political institutions. Many words have a sense annexed to them in this country, which is absolutely necessary here, but which the English do not well understand and cannot explain.

In citing authorities, American authors of reputation, are placed on a footing with British authors; and the names of Franklin, Washington, Adams, Jay, Madison, Marshall, Ramsay, Dwight, Belkuch, Hamilton, Trumbull, Ames, Hare, Silliman, Claveland, Walsh, Buckminster, Iraing and many others, will be found on the same page with the names of Chaucer, Hooker, Boyle, Milton, Dayden, Addison, Pope, Davy, and Jameson.

The introduction to this work will contain a history of the languages of the Shemitic and Japhetic families: with critical observations on their structure. The investigation into the origin of languages has developed some facts and principles not generally known, which, if they should be found correct, will be materially useful in elucidating the original languages of the Scriptures.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

1. The happiness derived from the reflection of a well-spent life, is more estimable than gold or precious stones.
2. Truth is a buckler that never tarnishes.
3. Virtue, in its full acceptation, is possessed by few, but professed by many.
4. Wealth properly used, is a blessing; but on the contrary, if applied to the gratification of sinful and improper objects, it is a curse.
5. The Poet Horace, says: "That wine is the detector of men's hearts." Would it not be well, then, if all Hypocrites should drink freely? Honest men would then be safe.
6. In Elections, if people were left to their own judgment unbiassed by the electioneerer, virtue, talent, and integrity, would have its due ascendancy.
7. Trade, although it adds to our comfort and national wealth, it also feeds our luxuries and pampers our vices.
8. A mind unimproved by education, is deprived of that inestimable treasure, the pleasure of reflection, and the power of accounting for effects from causes.
9. Serenity of mind can only be possessed by those who have spent a virtuous life, and who love and fear their God.
10. Justice, in all countries, limps more or less from the mancles of the law.
11. Law has a double tendency to good and evil, it often protects the just and punishes the unjust, so visa versa.
12. The first step in vice is like a man jumping into a river, the first touch of his body in the water is an introduction to the immersion of the whole man.
13. However depraved a man may be, he is compelled to admire the truly pious, such is the influence of our holy religion, even upon the most vicious.
14. A Soldier without bravery, is like a bottle without wine; nothing but the case, and no contents.
15. The wealth of a gambler is as uncertain as the wind: "twas his, 'tis mine, and may be the slave of thousands."
16. There is no greater proof of a man of low mind, than that of his boasting of his strength, and tyrannizing over those who may not have the same muscular powers,—he would be the most arrant coward, were he less powerful; "The brave are always generous."
17. "Wealth, like charity, covers a multitude of sins;" old and trite as this observation is, it is not less true, honest poverty may pine in neglect, while gilded villainy will receive patronage and promotion in the world.
18. Poverty, like a cloud, covers our virtues and only shows the dark side.

W, *of the Mountains*

Abbeville, N. C.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 2, 1827.

☞ Communications, and other matters unnoticed this week, in consequence of the indisposition of the Editor, shall be attended to in due time.

Maj. Armstrong, of Knox county, Tenn. was shot in his head, on the 14th ult. by one of his own black men. Although the wound is dangerous, it is thought he may recover.

A man by the name of Daniel W. Coleman, is advertised in the Knoxville Register, as having absconded from Haywood county, in this state, for some high misdemeanor: he is described as having *three wives!*—one in Blount county, Tenn. with four children; another in Spartanburg, S. C. with three children; and the other in Haywood, from where he has lately made his escape. The advertiser calls on the public to apprehend the fellow, that a stop may be put to such abominable conduct.

More blood in Alabama.—In the village of Waterloo, Franklin county, Alabama, James Palmely and James Berry having quarreled on the 24th ult. *Ely M. Kerr*, an intimate associate of Berry's, deliberately stepped up to Palmely with a large dirk-knife, and stabbed him in *nine* different places, of which he died soon after. Kerr made his escape, and a large reward was offered for his apprehension. As we should very naturally conclude, Kerr is said to be "noted for his *bloody-thirsty disposition.*"

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: On the 22d inst. which was the Saturday preceding the administration of the Lord's Supper at Thyatira, the greater part of the congregation being present, it was proposed by the Rev. James Stafford, that a Congregational Bible Society be formed, as a branch of the Salisbury Bible Society, in pursuance of a recommendation from said society.

The Rev. James Stafford was called to the chair, and a constitution was adopted, and subscribed by twenty persons; from among whom the following regular officers were chosen, viz.

Rev. James Stafford, *President.*
Alex. Lowrance, James Silliman, } *Vice Presidents.*
Francis Gibson, *Treasurer.*
Jesse McNeely, George Gillespie, Jacob Skiles, John McCulloch, James Caruthers, and Julius J. Reeves, } *Managers.*

Five members have since been added, making in all twenty five. It is clearly ascertained, that there are families residing within the bounds of this congregation, that are destitute of the bible. But it is hoped that they will soon be blessed with the Sacred Volume; and that this fact will excite other congregations to inquire if there be not such families residing within their bounds; and to make due efforts to supply them. JULIUS J. REEVES, *Recor. Sec'y.*
Sept. 26th, 1827.

GENTLEMEN *of Honor!!*—A Mr. William W. Parham, of Tuscumbia, Alabama, was lately challenged to fight a duel, by a Dr. Wm. Clay; Parham refusing to *receive* the challenge, Clay published a handbill, denouncing his antagonist as a scoundrel, paltroon, and the usual *decent* epithets used on such occasions. Upon which Mr. Parham published a card in the newspapers, in which he retorts upon his *brave* and *chivalric* antangonist in the following style,—which, we suspect, will put *even* him of the Charlotte paper to the blush:

"I have this moment been shewn a *little, dirty, blackguard* handbill, subscribed with the *infamous* signature of Wm. CLAY. The *contemptible little QUACK DOCTOR*, has *ventured* to announce to the Public, that he had *impudently presumed*, a few days since, to send me a challenge to fight him a Duel, on account of my having made an attempt, as he says, to injure his *standing, vitally*. Every man in Tuscumbia, or its vicinity, is aware that the *unprincipled little blackguard* has *no* standing, that he is, in fact, universally viewed as one of the most *abandoned, despicable reptiles* in creation. He has been very lately published as a *LIAR and a COWARD*. He is a *bankrupt* in character; a *bankrupt* in fortune, and every thing *respectable;* and I am well assured, that he would never have *dared* to send me a challenge, had he not *distinctly* known, that my own *self-respect* would not permit me to recognize him as an *equal.*"

The change in New-Jersey, or rather the open committals in favor of General Jackson leaves no doubt on our mind that he will again receive the electoral votes of that State. Indeed, with a united voice in Pennsylvania and New-York in favor of the General, we cannot perceive how New-Jersey could adopt any other course.

The editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, an Adams print, in referring to the Kentucky elections, says: "Why not meet the matter fairly, and acknowledge like men that we have been beaten?"

Rufus McIntyre has been just chosen a Representative to Congress from York District, in the State of Maine, by a majority of about 350 votes over Mr. Holmes, (lately United States' Senator) who was the other candidate.

Joseph Ritner and Aaron Kerr, Esqs. of Pennsylvania, (the former the late Speaker of the House of Delegates of that State,) having been claimed by the Adams party, have contradicted the assertion in the public papers. Mr. Ritner, in his note to the editor, declared that he had voted for Gen. Jackson at the last Presidential election, and that he intends to vote for him at the ensuing one. Mr. Kerr's publication concludes thus: "I do unequivocally say, that I am in favor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and intend to support him at the ensuing Presidential election."

Frederick Smith, Esq. Attorney General of Pennsylvania, took occasion, at a public meeting recently held in Berks county, to declare, "That Mr. John C. Wright, of Ohio, had taken a most unwarrantable liberty in placing his name upon the list of confidential coalition agents throughout the Union. He wished to escape from the company of so many blue light federalists and pretended democrats. He said that he was a democratic republican—that General JACKSON was the candidate of the democratic republicans of Pennsylvania, and that he would never be found in opposition to the democratic party and its candidate."

These facts prove conclusively, that notwithstanding the efforts of the partizans of the Administration, Pennsylvania remains firm in the support of the Hero of Orleans; and that all attempts to divert her from her purpose will be vain.
Raleigh Star.

The editor of the Providence (R. I.) Journal in closing some remarks upon the candidates for the presidency, thus introduces the governor of that state:

'With regard to him who now holds the first office in our state we have at present but little to do or to say; as a gentleman and a man of talents he is entitled to the respect of us all, but as a politician opposed to the administration, we feel under no particular obligations to eulogise, advocate or support him.' This is the first knowledge we had of Governor Fenner's unfriendliness to the administration. But this we do know, that in New England there is a greater amount of virtue, talent and respectability opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams, than is generally known or acknowledged in the country at large.

Another Patriot of the Revolution has gone; The remains of Dr. Mathew Irving were yesterday consigned to the tomb. Distinguished in the Revolutionary War—eminent in the Medical Profession—ardent in his attachment to his country—urbane and courteous in his manner—he has gone "full of years and full of honor," attended by the general esteem and sorrow of our city. Let some surviving compatriot recall his services in the war of Independence—and let the pen of genius do justice to his merits as a Physician and a scholar. *Charleston Mercury*

The Rev. Adam Empie of Wilmington, in this State, has been appointed President of Willam and Mary College in Virginia. He was formerly Chaplain at West Point and Professor of History, Geography and Ethics in that Institution.
Raleigh Register.

Rev. Mr. King.—We are happy to announce that the Rev. Jonas King, professor of Oriental Literature in Amherst College, who has been absent for six years in France and Palestine, arrived at this port on Tuesday last, in the packet from Liverpool. *N. Y. Observer.*

Miss Livermore, the *female divine* has lately been holding forth to the New Yorkers. She had better go home, read her bible, especially the writings of St. Paul, say her prayers, and spend what leisure time she has, after discharging these duties, in knitting.

Yellow Fever at Pensacola.—A slip from the office of the Pensacola Gazette, dated 3d inst. states, that since their last publication, the billious attacks which had become prevalent, had assumed a more dangerous and alarming aspect, and in several cases had been pronounced by the Physicians to be Yellow Fever. It is added, that there had occurred but eight deaths by fever, out of at least ten times that number who had been attacked with it. *Charleston Cour. 17th ult.*

The chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the University of Nashville, has been accepted by James Hamilton, Esq. of New York. Mr. Hamilton is well known to hold a high rank among the distinguished mathematicians of the East.

The College of Physicians, in London, has returned thanks to Dr. Thornton, for a translation of the Lord's Prayer from the original Greek, which is said to be essentially different from the common version.

The Columbian College at Washington is about to be re-opened under the most favorable auspices.

NEGRO JOSHUA.

Morgantown, Va. Aug. 23, 1827.

On Friday week there was a negro hung here, for committing a rape on a Mrs. Collins, whose husband the negro said, compelled him to commit the crime; threatening, if he did not, to shoot him or send him to New-Orleans.

If this be the case, and I have no doubt of it, Collins must be one of the greatest villains that 'ever went unhung.' He has escaped and it is uncertain where he has gone. The negro declared under the gallows, and when on the point of being swung off, that all he had said was true. He was only about seventeen years old. *Wheeling Gaz.*

Cure for Corns.—A gentleman, says the Conn. Herald, who may be relied on, informs us he has found the juice obtained by bruising green bean leaves, a certain and effectual cure for corns. It should be applied to the corn at night, for four or five nights in succession. It is equally efficacious when applied to warts.

A man in York, U. C. offers to construct a machine at the expense of a thousand dollars, with which he will safely go over the falls of Niagara.

The Legislature of New York commenced the adjourned extra-session, for the revision of the Laws of the State, on the 11th ult.

At the recent election in Mississippi, Gerard C. Brandon has been elected Governor. and Abram M. Scott, Lieutenant Governor.

T. U. P. Charlton is a candidate for Congress in the district of Georgia, lately represented by Col Tatnall, who has resigned in consequence of ill health.

A Wife worth having.—It is stated in the London Papers that Mrs Coutts on her marriage with the Duke of Albans, made him a present of 200,000*l* per annum.

Several bales of new Cotton were sold in Cheraw week before last, at 9 cts. It was from Anson county, N. C.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The King held a court in the state apartments of Windsor Palace, on the 17th of August, on which occasion Viscount Goderick was presented to the king, and kissed hands upon being appointed first lord of the treasury; Mr. J C. Herries was presented to his majesty by Viscount Goderick, first lord of the treasury, and received the seals of office as chancellor of the exchequer; lord Wm. Bentinck was presented by the Right Hon. Charles Wynn, the president of the board of control, and kissed hands on being appointed Governor General of India, in the room of lord Amherst; Capt. Conroy, Secretary of the Dutchess of Kent, was presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne, principal secretary of state for the home department, and was knighted. Mr. Herries and lord Wm Bentinck were sworn in as Privy Councellors. It was understood that the Duke of Portland was declared to be the lord president of the council.

Mr. Canning's remains were interred on the 16th. The papers give copious details of the ceremonies on this occasion.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 17th, says—"Yesterday being the day fixed for the burial of the late Premier, the windows of all the shops in town were closed; the flags of the ships in port, and on the public buildings, and on the churches were hoisted half mast, the bells tolled, and every possible mark of respect was paid to the memory of the deceased."

The appointment of Mr. Herries to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, affords considerable satisfaction amongst the men of business in the city, as he is generally esteemed fully efficient to what is required from a Chancellor.

Count Capo d'Istria arrived in London on the 15th from Hamburgh, having quitted the Russian service, and entered into that of the Greek government. It was supposed that he was the bearer of some important communications from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg relative to its wishes and intentions respecting Greece.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20.—Apple brandy, 32 to 35; Peach do. 35 to 40; Bacon, 10 a 11; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18, COTTON, 9 00 to 9 25; Corn, 50 a 50; flour, 4 a 4½; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 35 to 37; Sugar, 10 to 11; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 30 a 32½; Wheat new, 75 per bushel. *Observer.*

Charleston, Sept. 17.—Cotton, upland, 9½ to 11; whiskey, 33 to 34; apple brandy, 34 a 35; beeswax, 24 a 25; bacon, 8 to 9; bagging, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Turks Island 70; sugar, brown, 9½ to 9¾; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 33 a 35; black pepper, 18 a 20 cts.; corn, 42 a 47; flour 5 to 6.

Exchange—at short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par a ½ per cent. prem. 60 days, 1 per ct. dis.

Exchange on England—9½ a 10 per cent. prem.; on France, 5f. 15c. to 5f. 17c.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4½ to 5 per cent; discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1½ to 1½ per cent. discount.

Cottons.—In Uplands, there have been but few transactions—the sales of old Cottons have been at much the same rates as during the preceding week; the only lot of the new crop which has as yet come to market, was sold at 11 cents, for the French market.

Camden, Sept. 22.—Cotton, 8½ a 9½; corn, 50 a 50; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5 to 5½ wheat, 81 to 88 cents; peach brandy 50 to 50; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 12½ to 14; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Married,

In this county, on the 16th ult. by John Clement, Esq. Mr. Richard Peack to Miss Sarah Hendricks.

In Iredell county, on the 13th ult. by William King, Esq. Mr. Zachariah Summers to Miss Sally Burnett, daughter of Jeremiah Burnett, Esq.

DIED,

In this county, on the 21st ult. Mr. John W. Linster, sen. aged 45 years.

In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 6th ult. of a severe attack of the billious fever, Mr. *Henry Kingsbury*, aged 36 years, formerly of this place, but originally from Newburyport, Mass. The Tuscaloosa Chronicle remarks, that "Mr. K. was only a stranger among us—his conduct has been of the most agreeable kind, the respect in which he was held by our citizens, was evinced by the numerous attendants on his remains to the Grave. The situation of his family, which consists of *six small children*—without a father to support, or a mother to console them, calls forth the sympathy of all who know them.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE lectures in this institution will commence as usual on the *first Monday of November*, and terminate on the *first Saturday in March.*

Anatomy and Surgery,
By B. W. Dudley, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice,
By Charles Caldwell, M. D.
Theory and Practice of medicine,
By John Esten Cooke, M. D.
Obstetrics and diseases of women and children,
By W. H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,
By Charles W. Short, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy,
By James Blythe, D. D.

The edifice which has been erected during the present season, for the accommodation of the medical department, is rapidly progressing, and the faculty, with confidence, announce to the public, that it will be completed and ready for the reception of the classes before the commencement of the ensuing session. The building occupies a space, on its foundation, of 75 by 50 feet, and contains two spacious lecture rooms, large apartments for the library, museum and chemical laboratory, together with librarian's dormitory, and every other convenient and necessary appurtenance.

It is situated in a pleasant and central part of the town, immediately contiguous to the anatomical theatre and dissecting rooms, and together with these, will constitute an establishment not surpassed, in point of comfort and convenience, by any similar institution in America.

The *library* contains upwards of three thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing by the addition of all the periodical and standard works on medicine and the collateral sciences. It is opened as a reading room every evening (Sunday excepted) throughout the session, and every student has the privilege, moreover, of keeping out two volumes at a time.

The *museum* contains a variety of instructive preparations, both of the human subject and of wax and plaster imitations by the first artists of Europe.

Students of medicine resorting to this school for instruction, will be accommodated in the most respectable families, with genteel board and lodging, together with all other incidental attendance, upon cheaper terms than at any other medical institution in our country.

The expenses of a complete course of lectures, including the matriculation and library ticket, will amount to $100 specie. The fee for graduation will be $20 in addition.

By order of the Medical Faculty.
C. W. SHORT, *M. D. Dean.*
Lexington, Ky. Aug. 24, 1827. 5t86

☞ We are authorized to state that B. W. Dudley, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the school of medicine of this place, has *promptly* declined accepting the chair of Surgery in the medical department of the University of Maryland, to which he was of late *unanimously elected;* thus *judiciously* and much to the gratification of the friends of medical science in the west, preferring his situation and standing *here*, as a practitioner and teacher, to that so complimentarily tendered to him by the eastern school. [*Lexington Reporter.*

Private Entertainment.

EDWARD YARBRO'

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that, his lease of the Mansion Hotel having expired, he has removed to the large and commodious House owned by his mother, and formerly occupied by her as a House of Entertainment, on Main street, a few doors east of the Court House; where he is prepared to accommodate *Travellers* and *Boarders*, in a style which he feels assured will give general satisfaction. He invites his acquaintances, as well as strangers, to call on him: every attention which he and his family can bestow, will be most cheerfully extended to them. 81

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 24, 1827

Salisbury RACES.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, and continue three days.

First day: Jocky Club purse, two mile heats; free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

Second day: Mile heats; free for any thing, except the winning horse on the preceding day.

Third day: The Proprietor's purse, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

☞ Horses to be entered for the 1st and 2d day's races, before sunset the preceding evenings.

A BALL will be given on Friday evening, the 19th. EDW. YARBROUGH, *Proprietor.*
Salisbury, Sep. 11, 1827. 5t93

100 Dollars Reward.

A Man calling himself *WILLIAM DOUGLAS*, who had for a short time been in my employment as overseer, escaped on Thursday night, the 23d of August, taking from my stable a bright bay Horse, also a quantity of clothing. The horse is a stallion, two years old last spring, about fourteen and a half hands high, well formed, has some white in his face, three of his legs and the remaining hind foot white.

Douglas is supposed to be about 35 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, round shouldered, fair skin, light thin hair, high forehead, full red face, has lost one or two of his upper front teeth, which appear as if decayed, the stumps still remaining; he possesses great assurance and speaks with firmness, appears to be well acquainted in several of the Western States. The above sum will be paid for his commitment to the Pendleton Goal, or FIFTY Dollars if secured in any Gaol, within the United States, so that I may get him. TWENTY Dollars will be paid for the delivery of said horse to me.

WILLIAM SLOAN.
September 12th, 1827. 3t84

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

REUBEN C. YOUNG *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

COWAN & McNEELY *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

THOMAS ALLISON *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

WILLIAM BROCK *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

HENRY ELLIS *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

JOSIAH COWLES *vs.* Alexander Rhea: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Thomas Oakes, and summoned him as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Alexander Rhea is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827:

WILLIAM C. BIRD and Mosby *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

SAMUEL FROST *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for said County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.
6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.
By EZRA ALLEMONG

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spare to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17. 18 7. 81

DR. CHAMBERS' REMEDY
For Intemperance.

THE subscriber, on the decease of the late Doctor William Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of Doct. Chambers' remedy for INTEMPERANCE.

He hereby informs the public that he has disposed of the Medicine so found, to Doctor Jas. H. Hart and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interests of the heirs of the intestate, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be—and he can further add, with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the venders of the Remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the Inventor, have been intimately connected with Doctor Chambers in his life time—have been his Agents in compounding the Medicine, and are acquainted with its composition. SYLVANUS MILLER,

Public Administrator, &c.

The Medicine will hereafter be prepared and sold by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original Recipe of the Inventor at the office of the late Doctor C. in the basement story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane-st. east side of Broadway, and at the Medical Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, 2 doors from Washington Hall.

Agents supplied on the usual terms.

The Medicine is put up in a portable form, and can be sent by mail, on enclosing the usual price of Five Dollars.

☞ None are genuine unless signed by the subscribers. JAMES H. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING, Successors to W. Chambers.

t83

TO EDITORS.

In order that the efficacy of Dr. *Chambers Remedy for Intemperance*, may be thoroughly tested, Editors of newspapers throughout the country, who will insert our advertisement and add this article to it, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us by return of mail, a quantity sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they will be requested to administer to some patient in their neighborhood, and publish the result.

Public Institutions and Philanthropic Societies by making application (duly authenticated) to the subscribers, shall receive the medicine at a very reduced price.

JAMES H. HART, M. D. } Successors to
A. M. FANNING. } W. Chambers.

☞ Office in Rutgers' Medical College.

Doct. J. W. Hillyard,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of **FRESH MEDICINE**, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, *in future*, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. 78

August 27, 1827.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst (yesterday) two negro men, *EDMUND* and *KING*. Edmund is a small fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of rather yellow complexion, a little bow legged, and about 35 years of age. This fellow I purchased of Gen. Bethel, four or five years ago. King is also a small fellow, rather taller than Edmund, quite black, with a scar on some part of his face. He is about 25 years of age, and was formerly owned by Mr. James Morrison, of Rocky River. They took with them clothing of different descriptions, so that it is unnecessary to describe those they wore away. I will give Twenty Dollars reward for apprehending the said fellows; or Ten Dollars for either, (provided they are delivered to me, on Sugar Creek, nine miles south of Charlotte,) exclusive of all travelling expenses; or for committing them to jail, any where within this State, so that I get them again. STEPHEN FOX.

September 13, 1827. 3t82

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from my plantation in Cabarrus county, on the 6th of August last, a *Negro Man* named *JIM*, who having been charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to kill Hugh McDonald, his overseer, was examined before Justices of the Peace, and ordered by them under guard, from whence he broke loose and made his escape. *Jim* is about 35 years old, yellow complected, rather pleasing countenance, but a down cast look, a little below the ordinary stature, is well known in this county, and about Wadesborough, Anson county, where it is thought he may be lurking at this time. The above reward will be given for *Jim*, if delivered to me in this county; or $30, if secured in any jail in the state, and information given so that I get him. SAMUEL HARRIS.

Cabarrus co'y. Sept 10, 1827. 3t82

☞ The Fayetteville Journal will please publish the above 3 weeks, and forward account to Mr. Harris, Cowan's Store, Cabarrus county, North Carolina.

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHD W LONG.

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 70tf

TAKE NOTICE.

JAMES IRWIN, offers for sale, upon easy terms, a delightful situation adjoining the Town of Statesville, Iredell county; containing one hundred and forty four acres of *Land*, convenient Buildings of every kind, plenty of good water and timber, a good young orchard, and a good Cotton Gin and Screw, all new. For further particulars, apply to Alexander Huggins, or J. H. Woodward, on the premises.

ALEX. HUGGINS, } *Agents.*
J. H. WOODWARD, }

Sept. 17*th.* 1827. 3t83

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name in SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackmen, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS. *Jailor.*

May 31*st*, 1827. 65

To Jailers.

PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received. 77

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

North-Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July term, 1827. Petition of James Robison and others, against Samuel Robison, administrator of William Spencer. It appearing to the court, that John Spencer, one of the distributees mentioned in said petition, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said John to appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house, in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, to make himself plaintiff or defendant to said petition, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and be heard exparte as to him. 3t82

Test: J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JULY sessions, 1827. William Smith vs Lawson H. Alexander, Admr. of Will. Parks, dec. Justice's judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec. is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Ezra Parks, that unless he appears at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there plead or demur, judgment will be rendered ex parte as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

6t85 DANIEL COLEMAN, *Cl'k.*

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SPRING term, 1827: David Beatty vs. Alexander Huggins and others; In Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins, defendants in this suit, are inhabitants of another state beyond the reach of the process of this court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file their answers to the bill of complaint, the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

4t84 Test: JOHN MUSHAT, *C. M. E.*

4th Division N. C. Militia.

IN consequence of the indisposition of Maj. Gen. McLeary, the Division will not be reviewed by him this fall, as contemplated. Commandants of Regiments, will order their Regimental Musters at such times as may best suit the convenience of their commands. ☞ This notice will be taken as a general answer to the inquiries made of the undersigned, in relation to the expected Review.

PHILO WHITE, *Aid de Camp.*

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1827. 182

To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

Salisbury, July, 1827 PHILO WHITE.

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

The Muse.

A CREATURE OF LIGHT.

Light was the maid, in *light* array'd,
For *light* to her was given;
From *light* she flew, and *lightly* too
She'll *light* again in heaven.

No Northern *light* was e'er so bright,
No *light* could e'er be brighter:
Her *light*-drawn sigh pass'd *lightly* by,
As *light* as air, and *lighter*.

The *lights* divine, that *lightly* shine
In yonder *lighten*'d skies,
Can ne'er excel the *lights* that fell,
Like *light*ning from her eyes.

She *lightly* mov'd, by all belov'd,
A *light* and fairy elf;
Light was her frame, and *light* her name,
For she was *light itself*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CULTIVATION OF SILK.

About the year of Christ, 551, two Persain monks, employed as missionaries in some of the christian churches established in India, penetrated into the country of Seres of China.—There they observed the labours of the silk-worm, and became acquainted with the art of working up its productions into a variety of elegant fabrics. They explained to the Greek Emperor at Constantinople these mysteries, hitherto unknown or imperfectly understood in Europe, and undertook to bring to the capital a sufficient number of those wonderful insects. This they accomplished, by conveying the eggs of the silkworm in a hollow cane. They were hatched and afterwards fed on the leaves of the wild mulberry tree, and multiplied and worked in the same manner as in those climates where they first became the object of human attention and care. Vast numbers of these insects were soon reared in Greece, particularly in the Peloponnesus. Sicily afterwards undertook to breed silk-worms, with equal success, and was imitated from time, in several towns of Italy. In all these places, extensive manufactures were established, with silk of domestic production.

From the reign of Justinian, it was mostly in Greece, and some of the adjacent islands, that silk-worms were reared. Soon after the conquest of Constantinople by the Venetians, in the year 1204, they attempted the establishment of the silk manufacture in their dominions; and in a short time the silk fabricks of Venice vied with those of Greece and Sicily.

About the beginning of the 14th century, the Florentine manufactures of silk became very considerable. It was introduced much later into France, the manufacture of silk, though considerably encouraged by Henry IV. not having been fully established there, until under Louis XIV. by Colbert.

It is an established and well known fact, that both the white and black mulberry trees grow as well in almost every part of the United States, as in any country on earth; and also that silk had been raised and manufactured into a most excellent fabric, under that great and venerable patriot and friend of mankind, Dr. B. Franklin. That so useful a pursuit should be suffered to die away, in a country as well adapted for it as any in the universe, is as extraordinary as it is unfortunate and injurious to the real interest of the nation.

[From M'Mahon's Calendar.

Vinegar.—The manufacture of Vinegar deserves to be classed among the chemical arts, since the means of extracting this acid from wood, by carbonization, have been dicovered. The fabrication of vinegar from fermented liquors was known to the Israelities, and to other eastern nations. Boaz says to Ruth, "Eat of the bread, and dip thy morsel in the vinegar." Notwithstanding its ancient origin, however, this art was only empirical, until the birth of pneumatic chemistry. A curious treatise has been published at Paris, by M. Julia Fontenelle, on the theory of vinous and acetous fermentation; on the various phenomena which succeed one another during its occurrence; and on the causes which produce, accelerate or retard it. The whole art of vinegar making rests on fundamental principles. The author of this treatise describes processes followed in various countries; and concludes with an explanation of the means of manufacturing vinegar from wood.

Cure for Wens in Cattle.—Rub the part affected with an indigo bag, which has been some time in use in a ley-pot.

SUCCINCT CHRONOLOGY.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajaccio in Corsica on the 15th August, 1769, he received his education in France, in the Royal Military College; he was appointed lieutenant the 1st of Sept. 1785; captain, the 7th of Feb. 1792; major, the 19th of Oct. 1793; commandant of artillery, at Toulon, in Dec. of the same year; brigadier, the 6th of Feb. 1794; lieutenant general of the army of the interior, the 16th of Oct. 1795; field marshal, the 26th day of the same October; commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, the 23d of February, 1796; and was married in the same year to Josephine de la Plagerie, widow of Beauharnois; sailed with the expedition to Egypt the 19th of May, 1798; arrived at Alexandria the 1st of July; embarked to return to France the 22d of Aug. arrived at Raphan, near Frejus the 9th of Oct.; was named first consul the 10th of Jan. 1802; consul for life the 10th of August of the same year; and emperor, the 18th of May, 1804; was consecrated and crowned in Paris by Pope Pius VII the December following; proclaimed king of Italy, the 17th of March, 1805; and crowned at Milan the 26th of May; he was proclaimed and acknowledged as protector of the confederation of the Rhine, the 12th of July 1826; mediator of the Swiss confederation, the 10th of September, 1807; his marriage with Josephine was declared null the 16th of December, 1809; on the 2d of April, 1813, he married Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria, who was born the 12th Dec. 1791; of this marriage there was born on the 29th March, 1811, Napoleon Francisco Carlos Jose, King of Rome; he made his entry into Moscow, the 14th of Sept. 1812; this was the apogee of his glory, from which his adverse fortunes and decadence began. All those nations which had already declared against him, made the greatest efforts to precipitate his ruin, and consummate his end. The allies entered Paris on the 30th March, 1814; abdicated April 11; embarked for Elba, 25th of same month, and arrived on the 4th of the following; there he remained until February, 1815; in which he embarked for France, where he arrived the 1st March, and landed at Canes, in the Gulf of St. John; he entered Paris the 20th day after his disembarkment; lost the battle of Waterloo the 18th of June, 1815; abdicated a second time in favor of his son, the 22d of the same month; he submitted himself to the protection of the English, and embarked in the Bellerophon 74, the 15th of July ensuing, and was subsequently carried to the island of St. Helena, where he disembarked the 13th of October, and died without its being known of what particular malady, the 4th of May, 1821, at 7 o'clock in the morning. These were his last words—"I leave the opprobrium of my death to the reigning house of England."

A very curious scene occurred lately at the Dublin Theatre. The opera of *Guy Mannering* was performed. Miss C—— played *Julia Mannering*, and sung her songs horribly out of tune. In the duet "now hope, now fear," her screaming was more discordant than the notes of the peacock. The audience languished, and Braham tittered. The lady became enraged, and the audience became more funny. At length her fury rose to such a pitch, that hissing superseded the less angry manifestation of dislike. She darted forward, and commanded the orchestra to cease, and she addressed the audience in the following manner: "To one of my sex it is painful to be obliged to address an audience, but my natural timidity--[loud laughter]—aye, to be sure my delicacy—[increased laughter]—on this occasion, shall not prevent me. I have been now for two years endeavouring to please you, and I have not succeeded. [Hear.] You are hard to be pleased. I shall leave you. [Cries from the gallery, 'Ah! don't—*lave* us a lock of your hair for a keep-sake!"] I shall leave you—I quit you this moment for ever—aye, for ever!" The Lady marched off, and shouts of laughter and hissing accompanied her retirement. She did not appear afterwards.

The manner of Stoning a Criminal to Death among the Ancient Jews.

Stoning was one of the four capital punishments among the Jews; inflicted for the greater and more enormous crimes; especially, for blasphemy and idolatry.

The malefactor was led out of the consistory (where he had received sentence;) at the door whereof a person stood, with a napkin in his hand, and a man on horseback at some distance from him: that, if any one came and said *he had something to offer for the deliverance of the criminal*, the horseman (on the other's waving the the napkin) might give notice, and cause the offender to be brought back for a further hearing.

He had two grave persons to go along with him to the place of execution, and to exhort him to confession by the way. A cryer went before him, proclaiming who he was, what his crime, and who his witnesses. When arrived at the fatal spot, which was raised two cubits from the ground; he was first stript, then stoned, and afterwards hanged. He was to continue hanging 'till sunset, and then, being taken down, he and his gibbet were buried together.

Cave's Life of St. Stephen.

A WIFE.

In the new piece of "Love and Reason," old General Darlan is persuading Adjutant Vincent to marry. "She is an angel," says the General:—"I don't want an angel—I should'nt know what to do with an angel," was the reply of the single-hearted Adjutant. "She is all sweetness," rejoins the General:—"So is a beehive," answers Vincent, but it does not follow that I should like to thrust my head into it.

Dr. Good, in his Book of Nature, tells us that there is *iron* enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a plough-share—-weighing, generally, from 22 to 24 lbs. This is a singular proposition; but as the learned doctor is a gentleman of high respectability, and deep scientific research, it deserves a ready credit. We should like to know the quantity of *brass* which is incorporated into the system either in blood or bone, of some individuals. *Can. of Intelligence.*

Manner of Whipping among the ancient Jews.

This punishment was not to exceed 40 stripes: and, therefore, the whip with which it was to be inflicted, being made of 3 thongs, and each blow giving 3 stripes, they never laid on any crimjnal more than 13 blows. Because, 13 of those blows made 39 stripes: and to add another blow, would have been a transgression of the law, by adding two stripes over and above 40. *Prideaux's Connect.*

Prayer.—"Prayer is that intelligible chain, that draws the soul up to God, and draws mercy down to us; or like the cable, which draws the ship to land, though the shore itself remain immoveable:" intimating, that the saints do not pray, with a view to make God, who is unchangeable, reverse any of his decrees; but, 1. To draw their own souls into near communion with him; and, 2. As one appointed means, in and through which God is pleased to bestow the blessings to which his people are predestinated.

COTTON IMPROPER for WOUNDS.

The real cause of the ill effects of cotton when applied in the dressing of wounds is to be seen in its formation. On viewing the fibres of cotton in the microscope, and under considerable magnifying powers, it will be found that each fibre is flat, like a ribbon, with sharp edges, which no doubt act in lacerating instead of healing wounds. The fibres of flax or linen, on the contrary, when viewed in the microscope under similar circumstances, and especially when the flax has been dressed in the best manner, present the appearance of polished cylinders beautifully transparent. Hence the superiority of linen will be self-evident. And it shows that the microscope will frequently afford an unerring test of the real causes of the good or ill properties of substances, when improperly applied, in their examination.

Patrick Kean, aged 22, has immortalized his name by climbing to the top of a steeple in Ireland, height 116 feet, where he deposited his coat, and on next day re-ascended the giddy height for his garment, and balanced himself, head undermost, on the pinnacle of the steeple!

The physicians in Yorkshire, *it is said*, have struck for an advance of fees, to the great consternation of the undertakers.